The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the Liberal didate for Governor of Pennsylvania, addressed as a ssembly at Lancaster, Penn., on Tuesday last. He answered the attacks made upon his war record in the clearest manner, evineing a desire to evade none of the charges made. The following are extracts from the

PELLOW-CITIZENS OF LANCASTER COUNTY: I appear re a Lancaster County audience for the first time; pular assemblages in any of the great eleccaker who now addresses you.

d pleasant, at least more suitable to the occasion. English politicians about a generation ago and English politicians about a generation ago and the reign of her present Majesty the Queen of Britain. They were named Taper and c, and their difficulty was to obtain lection cry. Now, it would seem as ant that an election should have a cry as that a should have a text, or a newspaper a motto. In D'Israell's politicians, after racking their ingeniually settled upon their election cry, which was Our young Queen and our old institutions."

this election campaign there was no difficulty in ing upon a cry for Democrats and Reformers in this o, it was a plain matter. The language lay before the cry could not miss it. Therefore the cry was dearly; it continues to this evening, and it will be rated hereafter. Their election cry is, "Down with Rings!" [Applause.] "Down with the Ring!" at applause.] But what does this mean? Why, it less upon its face words significant to every intelate titizen of the Commonwealth. It means that government has gone wrong. It means that men in public ion have consulted their own interests instead of the rapidle. It means that that there is odium,

sheet under my name. I will read what I said then:
"That Rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering Secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of nostility against the South. But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the objects for which the Government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest or oppression. Upon this ground we may justify our conduct, and submit it without apprehension of censure, to the judgment of future time." I will proceed next to read a passage from a speech delivered by me after the war ended. In a speech delivered by me after the war ended. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 21st of July, 1866, I said: "Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human ower could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and I think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was as thase been often described, a contest which was as the collision of forces which were then airnyed against each other until bome ultimate result should be reached. As a member of the minerity in this Chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this Government to subjugate the i

Now I come to the Senatorial record in 1864. On the 15th of July, a Deficiency bill was pending in the Senate isth of July, a Deficiency bill was pending in the Senate relating to the Civil Service. The Military Committee of the Senate reported an amendment appropriating certain moneys for the War Department to cover deficiencies for the current fiscal year, which ended the soth of June, 1864. The items of appropriation in this amendment amounted to \$97,504,004, and I have them here. In the same bill was contained appropriations to Navy Department of \$2,755,500. At that date, the 15th of February, this amendment was agreed to in the Senate by a unanimous vote, the record showing that I was present, and again on the 11th of April, at a subsequent stage of the bill, another unanimous vote, covering these appropriations, was given, and on the 18th the bill was passed finally in the same manner, The Globe showing that I was present at each of the sessions, and immediately before and after the passage of the bill. These appropriations for the army and navy amounted to \$100,29,540. In the same Spring an act making appropriations to the naval service for the year ending June, 1865, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1864, was passed. That bill provided for appropriations to the naval service amounting to \$101,577,583, covered by nineteen items of appropriation. Then to seven bureaus in the Naval Department the amount appropriated under the same bill was \$1,332,509, 99, besides large and liberal appropriations to the saveral many-yands along the Atlantic coast, which I have not included. In that case, also, the bill passed unanimonally, the record showing that I was prosent. But I come to a more important bill, the largest of all, under which expenditures were made during the war, I mean the Army Appropriation in the Congressional Appendix, 177. In that bill there were 53 items of appropriation, and the aggregate and nount was \$2,22,23,567 65. That bill was voted upon in the Senate on the 23d of April, 1864, and the Yeas and Nays are recorded at page 1,513 of The Globe. Of the 36 Senators who voted for that bill, 18 are relating to the Civil Service. The Military Committee

That finishes 1864, with the exception of the Bounty il, about which I will say a word after a while. In 1965 all the moneys voted were not expended. When the bills were passed we did not know that the war THE PAY OF COLORED TROOP

iss that and I come to another point—the pay of colored troops, and for this a very few words will annember of the Senate, the pay of colored soldiers or that in the Committee of Conference of which I have spoken, we made a general adjustment of this payment to colored troops, both as regarded bonnty and mouthly pay, and we did the best we could. We agreed that colored troops should be paid the same as white troops from the first of January, 1864, and that all the colored men who had enlisted under the President's prociamation of October, 1863, should be paid the same amount, and we agreed further that the Attorney-General might determine whether there was any obligation upon the Government to pay in such cases as those of the Massachusetts and South Carolina troops. This was the general adjustment of which I have spoken, and with regard to that all I have now to say is that it was liberal. [Applause.]

Interview with Holcombe at Niagara.

I have shown you my record in the Senate upon the

I have shown you my record in the Senate upon subject of voting appropriations in the war; upon the subject of the pay of white soldiers; upon the subject of subject of the pay of white soldiers; upon the subject of increased pay to colored troops; and you will see how utterly unfounded are the imputations I have answered. I come now to the second branch of the assault of Errett. He says I was in caboot—I suppose that is a proper word to express it—with men engaged in the Rebellion, and he undoubtedly alludes to a report which was recently published, made by Prof. Holcombe to the Confederate Government on the 15th of November, 1864. The Professor was one of the two men who were called Peace Commissioners, in the popular language of the day in 1864, and in his report he says that among other persons whom he saw in addition to Gov. Hunt of New-York and sundry gentlemen from other States, he saw Judge Black, Mr. Van Dyke and myself, from this State. Now if the Professor had found it worth while in making his report to go on and to state what was the exact truth, that he saw Mrs. Buckalew and myself in the public reception room of a public house at one of the most public places on the continent in the Summer from this State. Now if the Professor had found it worth while in making his report to go on and to state what was the exact truth, that he saw Mrs. Buckalew and myself in the public reception room of a public house at one of the most public places on the continent in the Summer months, outside of the great cities, and that he talked to us in a very unimportant discourse for a period of perhaps eight or ten minutes; that we then separated, and that we never saw each other before or since—if he had stated all these details, I suppose Mr. Errett's patriotic concern would have been whelly prevented. [Laughter and applause.] In that brief conversation, which took place as I have described it, the only thing of consequence or of interest that occurred was this: When we were about leaving, the Professor said that he supposed Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the enormous number of troops that he had called for 690,000 men had been called for on the 18th of July, and I said in reply that the troops would be raised. He said he had been told differently, and I responded that if any one had told him so they had misinformed him. Thereupon we separated. I had gone to Niagara at that time in the performance of duty under a resolution of the Senate proposed by Mr. Ramsey of Minnesota, and passed by the Senate on the 2d of July, 1864. By that resolution the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to investigate the administration of Indian affairs by the Colonial and Imperial authorilies in the British North American possessions. Mr. Harian of Iowa, Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, and myself, three members of the Indian Committee, were selected as a sub-committee to perform this duty during the recess. I was written to to meet the other gentlemen on the 10th of August, at Niagara Falls, if it would suit me. The letter sent by me in answer was delayed in the mails, and consequently when I went with my wife to the Falls some days later, I found that my colleagues had been there, and had just gone on down the river. W

be accepted, if they could get it, and that they must forego all hope of maintaining a separate government." He concludes his letter as follows: "After this, I met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew on the American side of the river. He was there, as I understood, waiting for his colleagues of a committee, who had appointed to meet him, and he did not know how long he might have to stay. I told him unreservedly, all I know about the situation, and all I thought. I urged him, if he fell in with Mr. Holcombe or Mr. Thompson, not to decline a conversation with them, and to express as strongly as possible (what I knew to be his opinion as well as my own) that the remion of all the States was an indispensable condition of peace." I

What do we desire to accomplish in our State ! Why for one thing we want the election of State Treasurer

Then we expect to obtain in the government of our

THE CASE OF M'CLURE AGAINST GRAY. I take the case of Col. McClure, at the last session of the Legislature, in which it became necessary, under the is taking place elsewhere in your State. Are you men in the rural districts, citizens of Lancaster County, are you to be utterly powerless in government affairs, because your honest votes may be more than balanced by false votes in Phildelphia! This is not a local question, it is a State question. The faise or fraudient vote in Philadelphia may kill a fair and honest vote in Lancaster, and if you do not see to it but let your felections get corrupt you will find that this evil has become so great and startling that it can no longer be mastered or controlled. We need to put the Sinking Fund of the State into hands that can be trusted by the people. We need that a Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be selected, who is competent and intelligent, for the duties which a Commissionership require, an Auditor-General who will be faithful and true to the duties put upon him by the law, and a State Treasurer also—as soon as the people can reach the selection of that office—who will unite with his colleagues in seeing to it that those enormous balances in the Treasury, extending from \$1,00,000 up to \$3,000,000 and which did average \$2,000,000 for many years, shall be applied upon the public debt to save interest, instead of lying dead as far as the State is concerned, while as everybody believes upon creditable information, they are made sources of private profit and of private advantage. [Great cheering.]

THE BARNARD CASE.

SARATOGA SENTIMENT-WHAT WILL BARNARD

DO NEXT ? SARATOGA, Aug. 21 .- Chief-Justice Church left, yesterday, for his residence in Albion, N. Y., barely convalescent from a severe attack of cholera morbus, by which he was prostrated on Monday, and compelled, much against his will, to be absent when the important votes were taken which removed and disqualified Bar-nard. He expressed himself well satisfied with the final action of the Court, and was only sorry that he himself could not have been present to swell even higher the vote on the side of justice and reform. There is very little said here condemnatory of the verdict of disqualification. Occasionally one is found who thinks it 'severe," and declares it was "pretty rough on him. The principal argument of these friends of Barnard, interested or disinterested as they may be, is that pecuniary corruption was not proved, and also, that Barnard has a family. So that in their that Barnard has a family. So that in their comprehension wickedness seems to hinge on the idea of money, and a claim to mercy on the fact that the punishment would reach beyond the offen ler himself. The necessity for removal, no one who possesses a reputation for ordinary sanity, is prepared to deny, and such a denial would hardly come with a good grace from any one, especially since Barnard himself admitted to a prominent Senator before the vote was taken that he knew he ought to be removed, and expected to be removed, and was ready enough to accept that if they would not disqualify him, but he thought the additional disgrace was a pretty hard thing to put on a man. This admission, coming at the eleventh hour, when the probability of conviction had thecome a certainty, and after his counsel, Mr. Beach, had exhausted all the strategic abilities he is well known to possess to save his client as he has tried to save other equally corrupt men, is simply sorrowful, and weak-hearted people will no longer in the face of it lament at the man's "misfortune" as an unjust expression of political enmity, but only look with pity upon the talent which has lost itself in such degradation.

The deposed Judge is among those who yet remain here.

addressed to Gen. Roumfort of Harrisburg, dated "York, and propriation. Then to seven bureaus in the Naval Department the amount appropriated and was \$3,282,500, and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$4,532,500,500 and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps and the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps and the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the same bill was \$4,532,500 and to the Marine Corps and the same before I left Washington that I was good unanimously, the resulting that I was been to me and the same propriation was an amounced by the President on the 16th of June, 1584, to be found in The Congressional Appendix, 177. In that bill there were 53 terms of appropriation of the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the aggregate amount was \$5,723,500 and the Schaulton and the schault

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY.

FRED DOUGLASS ANSWERED. ANOTHER RESPONSE-S. R. SCOTTRON'S CRITI-CISMS.

To the Hon. FREDERICK DOSGLASS. Sin: I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, that might entitle me to address you, yet I have had the opportunity of hearing you speak at dif-ferent times, and upon various subjects, which has had the effect of eliciting my profound respect and admira-tion for you as a leader of our people. The importance attaching to the coction of the proper man to the Fresi-dential chair, and the complexity of the situation constitute my excuse for addressing you. In these days when politicians are performing the most remark able feats in tumbling, it requires something extraor dinary in that line to attract our attention. Will you allow me to say that I sm astonished at your following a course directly antagonistic to your former profes-sions. In referring to The New National Era, of which following words in the "Prospectus:"

en directed to extracts from your speeches in North Carolina, as well as to your letter to the colored people, which was published on Aug. 16th, 1872. In a speech de livered at Warrenton, you say:

deprived of rights and privileges which they had claims to, and in the absence of law, he not being a lawyer, it was not possible for him to advise as to what was the best course to pursue. As regards the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, not having read it attentively, he was unable to speak as to the specific provisions contained therein, but be thought it unfortunate that it should be tacked to the Amnesty bill, as he was fearful that the manner of so placing it might defeat the one or both measures—the Amnesty bill, as he was fearful that the manner of so placing it might defeat the one or both measures—the Amnesty bill, as sufficient under the supplementary Civil Rights bill could be passed by a majority vote; and he thought from his limited know ledge of the bill, to addition to the views set forth by those present, that there was sufficient merit and justice in the Supplementary Civil Rights bill to commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of these who are called upon to legislate on the subject to secure ta passage. He was further of the impression that what was askel for by the colored people was guaranteed to them by the passage of the Founteenth and Friferenth Amendments to the Constitution, and he was of the opinion that all that was necessary was the passage of a law for their enforcement and vindication. Common carriers and others legalized by law should not make color a basis of objection.

I know that I and hundreds of others who read the Pres-

mon carriers and others legalized by law should not make color a basis of objection.

I know that I and hundreds of others who read the President's reply at the time were not well pleased, but considered it a most evasive answer, and upon its very face proved that he was only fearful it would prevent the passage of the Amnesty bill, which he had already recommended in his annual nessage. He hadn't even read its attentively enough to give an intelligent opinion of its merits. Suppose a committee of colored men had waited upon Mr. Greeley with the same design, and he had given the same reply, would it not have been given forth as conclusive evidence that he never was in favor of civil rights I Certainly it would, and I think your own powerful eloquence would have been brought to bear very effectively upon the fact.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1872.

S. R. SCOTTRON.

CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONS. The Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Greeley and

Brown Club numbers 125 nembers.
The printers of Albany, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., have organized Greeley Clubs.

One-and-twenty voters are members of the

Glenham, N. Y., Greeley and Brown Club. Two Greeley and Brown Clubs were formed at Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday of last week.

A Greeley and Brown Club numbering 342

members was organized at Kankakee, Ill., on Friday of last week. Four hundred and five Democrats and Re-

publicans compose the Matteawan, N. Y., Greeley and Brown Club. The following are the officers of the Little Falls, N. Y., Greeley and Brown Club: President, S. H. De Camp; Vice-Presidents, Titus Sheard, S. S. Lansing, De Camp; vice-Fresidents, Rius Sheard, S. S. Lansing, Robert Clark, Joseph Boyer, and 32 others; Secretary, E. O'Conor; Exceutive Committee, Gen. Z. C. Pricas, Charles Benedict, and six others; Marshal, W. H. Ab-bott, and four Assistants.

THIERS AND GREELEY.

THIERS AND GREELEY.

From The London Telegraph, Aug. 10.

Adolphe Thiers has, as a matter of pure record, thought more, wrought more, one more, and talked more in his 75 years than 30 average men; and it has been record, thought more, wrought more, done more, and talked more in his 75 years than 30 average men; and it has been record, the consequence has been that read readiness and force of intellers position. Some unkner of his course of intellers and the consequence has been that read means and force of intellers position. Some unkner of his course in the course of intellers are considered by the promotion of the course of the course of intellers and the course of the course o

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Grant organs think so well of the Louis ville Convention that they may now be expected to call for the formation of delegations of Grant Republicans. Some familiar faces were evidently seen a the Utica Convention. The Utica Observer says: tor James Wood is among the managers of the Custom house Convention now in session in Utica. He is bit terly opposed to Horace Greeley. He has his reasons.

People and papers who have no minds about political issues, or, having them, are anxious to conceal

The Administration really has not received sufficient credit for its aggregate refusal to visit Chattanooga. The stern sense of duty which prompted the action receives the cordini recognition of The Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser. It says: "These gentlemen should not confine themselves too closely to official business, yet we know they must feel a natural delicacy at being absent from their post of duty."

Persons who are so conceited as to imagine that they possess any virtues or graces, have only to declare themselves in favor of the Liberal candidates to clare themselves in favor of the Liberal candidates have them stripped from them by the remorseless Grant press. It is senerally conceded that the Beecher family are clever, but The Missouri Democrat, as soon as it learns that Thomas K. Beecher supports Greeley, discovers that he has "never been regarded as smart," and excels him from the family, declaring that he "is not a

If cold water could dampen anybody's ardor t certainly would be time for Col. Blanton Duncau to

The organs have been talking hysterically of Mr. Greeley's disposition to urge the payment of pen-sions to Rebel soidlers, but have not, in the intervals of their shricks and chatterings, given any semblance of

assion have been afforded so far by The Congressiona Globe, and more seen to be coming. The Providence Pres is unkind enough to poke the following at Senator Logan, thinking it might be of interest to him in connection with his denials that corruption existed a Washington: "If you look around the Capitol ber around the Capitol grounds, and around the Treasur. ss, vol. iii., page 1,917.

Some of the impertinent talk of people who cannot comprehend that there are bonds of propriety even in political discussion, is thus disposed of by The Chicago Sun : "Some of the Grantite organs are inquir

A thing may be printed in an Administration paper without being particularly truthful or spe-cially worthy of notice. In regard to the recent charges

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL-A MARITIME PRECE-

It may afford relief to students of the Alabama question to learn that they will not be obliged to read voluminous reports of the proceedings at Geneva. There is a secretary, but no reporter. No rec-ord is kept of the debates, the consultations, the plead-ings. Such arguments as are in writing are of course preserved, and occasionally a stenographer is called in preserved, and occasionally a stenographer is called in to transcribe some important oral plea. But the duties of the secretary are to record only such business as is actually done—that is to say, to register judgments when they are completed. So the history of the great Tribunal will be a mere skeleton of formal entries, while the discussions, which are of the greatest importance, will be lost. It is barely possible that some modern Eillot inside the Salle à Mariages may take notes from day to day, with a view to writing in the future a careful history of all the proceedings. In regard to the subject of maritime neutrality, and as a case of the highest importance in itself, the Swiss journals publish the history of the ship La Palme. It is as follows: Switzerland, being an inland State, has no maritime flag. Such commerce as is carried on by her enterprising merchants is obliged to seek the hospitality of foreign flags, British, French, or German. Some time ago a society of missiona, with headquarters at Basie, gained a foothold on the coast of Africa, and opened a brisk trade in palm oil. The traffic was carried on in the ship La Palme, under the German flag. The German laws required that vessels which carry the German flag must be owned by German subjects. The difficulty was overcome by a fiction; the Palme was registered nominally as the property of a certain German, and all went smoothly. During the war she was captured by a French cruiser and taken ... to Dunkirk for adjudication. The Swiss owners claimed her release as neutral property, and, on adverse judgment, appealed to the Conscil detail, or the Commission which temporarily fills the place of that body. There was no dispute about ownership; the society casily proved their property; the issue was over the interpretation of the famous Declaration of Paris of 1856. One article thereof affirms that neutral property not contraband of war is not liabin to capture under the ceemy's flag. Herectore, the rule should be applied to property in sains as well as to transcribe some important oral plea. But the duties

SARATOGA.

The season has been exceptionally fashionable. All the hotels are well filled, and hops are given every evening except Sunday. The waters are more paironized than ever, especially those of the Congress Spring. This old-time favorite is as popular as ever, and the proprietors are bottling the waters and sending them to every part of the country.

Annapolis, Aug. 20 .- The July Blue Book of the Navy is out, and notes some important changes. Rear Admiral Chas. S. Boggs has been retired, and his place filled by the promotion of Joseph F. Green. Jss. Aiden, twelfth on the Rear Admiral's list, has also been Boggs has been retired, and his place filled by the promotion of Joseph F. Green. Jes. Alden, swelfth on the Rear Admiral's list, has also been retired, and his place filled by the promotion of Commodore Augustus L. Case. Commodore Alfred Taylor was likewise promoted to Rear Admiral, and has since been retired. Commodore Alex. M. Pennock has also been make a Rear Admiral. These enanges leave Commodore John L. Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. at the head of the list of Commodores. It is promotion to Rear Admiral is expected in November. Commodore Wm. H. Macomb has died slines Jayl. I. Among the Ceptains, Thos. H. Stevens, who is at the head of the list for promotion, is now under suspension. This brings Capt. Robst. H. Wyman to the head, and the death of Commodore Macomb will make Capt. Wyman a Commodore. Captlains Thos. H. Patterson, John. C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, and Edward T. Nichols have been promoted to vacancies in the grade of Commodore. Capt. Thos. H. Stevens was passed over all four of these. Commanders Rengart B. Lowry, M. W. Low. John H. Upshur, Francis A. Roe, and Jas. S. Chorotton have been promoted to Cantina. Leat. Commanders Francis M. Baroce, Byron Wilson, Presignick V. Me. Nair. Wm. B. Gushing, Arthur R. Yakes, John A. Howell, Allen W. Roed, Gro. Dewey, and Class. In Prankins have been promoted to Commander Gro. B. White going up to the grade of Commonder, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soely being under en-presson, and Lieut. C

GENERAL POLITICS.

GARRISON ANSWERED. ABSURDITY OF HIS ASSUMPTIONS—F. W. BIRD OF MASSACHUSETTS TAKES HIM IN HAND—MR. GARRISON'S HATRED OF THE CONSTITUTION AND ZEAL FOR SECESSION-INCONSISTENCE

and ultimately the two great political parties, the public press, and the pulpit accepted this doctrine. The same accuract teaching poisoned the public opinion of all Europe. Our best friends abroad were compelled to say, "If this be so; if pulpit and press and politicians, and even Garrison and his followers, all admit that Slavery is under the special protection of the Constitution, then the North is the agrressor; the South is right—she is only defending her rights under the Constitution." It was this terrible delusion that hung like a mill-stone upon the neck of the North during the entire war. Seward acted upon it, and Lincoln and the Republican party; and for the untold calamities which grew out of this fatal theory of the Constitution, Garrison is more responsible than any other man in this country.

After having sufficiently lectured Mr. Sammer, Mr. Garrison turns his attention to Mr. Greeley. The original Disunionist and Secessionist expresses his fears of the dreadful result of Greeley's election in the following language:

If he had been is the Presidential chair when the Rebellion breke out, the chances would have been that the Confederate States might have dictated terms to the whole country, even to the extent of recognizing their independence, and leaving the slaves to their fate.

This is ludicrous enough! The man who had been preaching secession and disunion for 30 years "to the extent of recognizing the independence of the Slave States and leaving slaves to their fate" rebukes Mr. Summer for supporting Mr. Greeley!

I submit that it ill becomes a man, with Garrison's record, to put on airs of superior political wisdom, and to unite with the most profligate scoundred state ver infested the White House in depreciating the services and impagning the motives of Charles Sumner, East Walpole, Aug. 19, 1872.

GLIMPSES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A QUAKER'S BEASONS FOR SUPPORTING GREELET. To the Paitor of The Tribune.

SIE: I am an old man, so old that I disnotly remember being lifted up, when a small child, to look upon the benign face of George Washington; and yet I hope to live long enough to vote for Horace Gree-ley for President of the United States. And I want to give thee, briefly, my reasons for supporting him. 1. I believe him to be, essentially and radically, an honest man; honest in motive and purpose, as well as in act and deed. Honest in politics, as well as in all the private transactions of life. 2. As an life-long Abolitionist vate transactions of life. 2. As an life-long Abolition seciety of the old Abolition Society of Pennsylvania before with Lisyd Garrison was publicly known as an anti-Slavery man). I shall support Horace Greeley as the consistent unswerving and devoted advocate of human freedom. 3. I shall vote for him (if we both live un'il election day) because he has been the determined defender of civic and religious liberty. The followers of Penn should never be unmindful of what we owe those public characters who, with great temptations to do otherwise, have ever nobly maintained the full right of all men to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences. 4. I have faith in Hornec Greeley because he has faith in the human kind; or, in other words, I believe in his policy of peace and reconclination as against the other method of war and hate. I a an old man's view, the most dangerous influence that now threatens the future of our beloved country is the too prevalent tendency to perpetuate a party by the bitter memories of cruei civil war. Oh, that Abraham Liacoln were here with his spirit, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Then we should have no eccasion, even in our most depressed moods, to doubt for a moment the triumphant and overwhelming success of this grand Liberal movement.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
West Chester Co., Penn., 8th month, 16, 1872.
LIBERALISM IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. 3. I shall vote for him (if we both live until election day)

LIBERALISM IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: We have made no canvass of the Liberal Republican vote in this town and county. We cetimate, however, that there are now about 150 in the town, or about 20 per cent of the old Republican vote, and that there are at least 500 in the county, sufficient to give Buckalew a majority of 4,000 in the county in Octobet and the same for Greeley and Brown in November. Among the Liberal Republicans are found the best men of the county. At the head of these stands Robert H. Sayre, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and all its branches and extensions in this State and New-Jersey. He is a man of as great popularity and induence as any man in either party in this part of the State. Other prominent Liberais are Gen. W. E. Doster, Provest Marshal of Washington, D. C., under Gen. Wad-worth, now an active practicing attorney here, hothing the bosition of Commissioner in Bankruotey J. Whit. Wood,